

New-York



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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

POLITICS, WAR AND THE THEATRE.

PARTY MANEUVERS CONCERNING THE FRANCHE-BILL—THE ENGLISH FLEET—A NEW PLAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON., Sept. 27.—It is expected that Lord Northbrook will return to London to attend the meeting of Parliament. The Foreign Office is unconcerned at the protests against the seizure of the sinking fund. It has now under consideration the graver matter of cutting the coupons. When this is attempted the opposing Powers may ask the Egyptian Tribunal to foreclose on the Government property, bringing matters to a crisis. A second European Conference probably will follow. Meanwhile the Khedive's Government will simply acknowledge the protests. Bismarck's co-operation with France is explained by his desire to embroil her with England, and by detestation of Gladstone. The German Chancellor over-reached himself. He cannot have intended to show how little he had on Italy. The Italian Cabinet so far declines to protest against the English action.

A SCHEME OF FRANCHISE.

The Cabinet meet in London on October 16 or 17. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone remains at Hawarden studying the redistribution question. The Cabinet Committee on the subject have just issued to their colleagues an important memorandum. It is believed the aim of the Government will be to avoid disfranchisement by grouping boroughs and subdividing counties. Three-cornered constituencies will be abolished, and large towns will get more members: to be arranged in colleges. This scheme is still subject to revision and alteration. *The Standard*, believing the bill to be actually drafted, demands its production at the autumn session, as offering a *moderus vicendi*. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, strange to say, agrees that nothing will please the Tories better. The Cabinet have other views, and will make no statement until the present crisis is past.

Lord Salisbury's article in *The National Review* shows him against any modification of the present system, and desirous of the impracticable scheme of the representation of minorities. *The Times* ridicules him, and *The Spectator* says neither he nor Sir Stafford Northcote knows where they are going. All their figures are arguments for electoral districts, their chief abhorrence. A compromise evidently is impossible. Mr. Gladstone brought back from Scotland fifty addresses from public bodies and political associations with numerous gifts. His later speeches exhibit increasing firmness to the law of the author's country. These rules are to apply to authors publishing the works in a country belonging to the union, of which they are not natives. Authors are to enjoy ten years exclusive right to a translation in all countries belonging to the union. The publication of the original work in any country of instruction will be permitted provided the author's name is given. The musical works to be protected include arrangements in composition based on themes from original works. A permanent international protection must have been secured.

ATION, dated Geneva, September 1, signed by the Consuls of Brazil, France and Greece, and the Consuls of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, Peru and Portugal;

In view of the false report published by the European Consuls, the undersigned Consuls consider it their duty to testify to the facts in a case of such general interest, and to declare publicly and formally that there has been no appearance of the popular disease, which has been the cause of the death of General, but one case of Asiatic cholera, to wit:

On July 25 last, at Versailles, near Geneva, which had been imported from Marseilles, and which had been in the possession of a person who has appeared either in the city or in the Canton, where the present state of health is most satisfactory.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF NEW-YORK.

LONDON., Sept. 27.—The October number of *The Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Miss Charlotte O'Brien entitled "The Emigrant in America." Miss O'Brien's article describes her personal experiences of tenement life in New-York, after she had gone across the ocean. She is a widow, with two young children, whose scanty attire has no pretence of decency. She denounces especially the overhanging refuse boxes which occupy half of the narrow sidewalks and are rarely emptied. The internal arrangements of the houses in which the immigrants are herded are as horrible as the outside filth. In summer the temperature in these compartments is such that sleep is impossible. In the winter the condition of the poor is even worse. They either suffer from intense cold or they bathe.

In the opinion of Miss O'Brien, this is the great evil—that the children of Ireland and England are going to America to grow up sickly, diseased and depraved. She says that she was brought up in a home which did not know the evils of vice. It is true that many Irishmen have acquired wealth and honorable positions in America, but whateversuccess attends the Irish immigrant to that country, the love of his wife and children forgets the ties of blood.

Miss O'Brien next pays her respects to those Irishmen who have grown rich in the New World, having their newly arrived countrymen to suffer all the horrors she has described.

A BRIG CAPSIZED.

LONDON., Sept. 27.—A brig, supposed to be the *Orion*, Captain Burch, from Scamonds on August 8 for Liverpool, has capsized off the Island of Nuremberg in the North sea. The crew of *Orion* and a number of men from another vessel have been picked up near the spot where the vessel capsized.

FAILING TO BEAT MYERS'S RECORD.

LONDON., Sept. 27.—At the grounds of the London Athletic Club to-day, W. G. George, the English amateur runner, made an attempt to beat the record for 1,000 yards, in a handicap race which was arranged for the purpose. There were eighteen starters. The track was not in good condition. Mr. George was in excellent condition. He did not lower Myers's American record of two minutes and thirteen seconds, his time being two minutes and sixteen seconds, which beat the record in professional records in England by one second. Mr. George's friends say that had the track and weather been better, he would certainly have gone some distance in two or three seconds less time.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

BERNE., Sept. 27.—The copyright congress has resolved that authors belonging to the union shall enjoy equal rights with the natives of all the contracting countries, subject to the laws of the country where the work originated or, in the case of unpublished manuscripts, to the laws of the author's country. These rules are to apply to authors publishing the works in a country belonging to the union, of which they are not natives. Authors are to enjoy ten years exclusive right to a translation in all countries belonging to the union. The publication of the original work in any country of instruction will be permitted provided the author's name is given. The musical works to be protected include arrangements in composition based on themes from original works. A permanent international protection must have been secured.

MME. NILSSON SLIGHTLY INJURED.

LONDON., Sept. 27.—Mme. Christine Nilsson met with an accident while riding in a cab *Pall Mall* to-day. Her left hand was slightly injured the round bleeding hole. Her right arm and left leg are also hurt. After seeing a doctor she returned to her home in an exhausted condition owing to the shock to her nervous system. She is also suffering from a slight lame ness.

Mme. Nilsson has not yet closed a contract with Collo. Modiano. The latter proposes to put up a certain sum of money by October 1st, in order to do this the prima donna will be free to sing another engagement.

THE RESCUE OF GORDON.

The Sudan news is very satisfactory. The relief of Khartoum is now resolved into the bringing away of the Egyptian garrison and the friendly population. The British Government adheres to their policy. Wolseley has positive orders for Gordon, and will himself expedite the evacuation of the city.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

There is no news from China. It is believed that Bismarck is influencing Ferry to arrange an accommodation. France certainly is sick of the business, but China makes no advance.

War with the Boers is brought nearer by later events in Bechuanaland. Public opinion is gradually coming round to the opinion that we must decline cooperation with the Cape Colony and act vigorously, taking the risk of offending the Dutch vote of the Cape Colony. Cape stocks have fallen heavily in the city.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

The scare about the condition of the Navy is limited as yet to Tory politicians and newspapers. We probably shall hear of the subject when Parliament meets on a motion to appoint an independent committee to investigate the circumstances stated in W. H. Smith's letter advocating this dexterous move to draw off the attention of the country from the contest concerning the Peers. The scare has given the Paris press, disgusted with the suspension of the Sinking Fund, a great opportunity of talking cheerily of the prospect of a naval war with England. Defective as the British fleet may be, it is admitted that a combination of France and Italy would alone have a chance against us. The attitude of Italy regarding the prospect of the French makes such a combination impossible. Hence also the French calculations are misplaced. Meanwhile the Admiralty is believed to be taking the initial step for the improvement of affairs.

LORD ROSEBERRY STILL ILL.

Lord Roseberry's condition causes anxiety. He is not making good recovery from the accident.

SAINTS AND SINNERS.

H. A. Jones's drama "Saints and Sinners" had a mixed reception at the Vaudeville. Bronson Howard was among the playwrights present.

A FRENCH CABINET MEETING.

PARIS., Sept. 27.—A meeting of the French Cabinet was held to-day. Prince Minister Ferry presented to Natare Pachia, the Egyptian Prime Minister, by the representatives of the Russian, German, Australian and French governments, protesting against the suspension of the sinking fund. Mr. Ferry informed his colleagues that Admiral Courbet had telegraphed that the French preparations for re-sumption of warlike operations against the Chinese were complete. The cabinet resolved to summon the chambers to meet October 14. The Government has resolved to retrench its expenditures for the year.

PARIS., Sept. 27.—Advices from China state that large numbers of Chinese troops are massing at Langson, Canton and Loi-Kai.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ROME., Sept. 27.—The reports from the cholera-infected districts of Italy for the last twenty-four hours give a total of 360 new cases and 133 deaths, including 116 cases and 53 deaths in Naples. Cardinal Van Peebles has arrived at Bosina. Upon seeing a number of the Garibaldians, who wore the historical red shirts, the young chieftain, who had apparently been moved and won over to their ways, was much moved, and expressed his admiration of their action. The people who witnessed the scene loudly cheered the Cardinals and the Garibaldians.

WASHINGTON., Sept. 27.—Emile Frey, Minister of the Swiss Confederation, has furnished the following declar-

ation, dated Geneva, September 1, signed by the Consuls of General of Brazil, France and Greece, and the Consuls of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, Peru and Portugal;

In view of the false report published by the European Consuls, the undersigned Consuls consider it their duty to testify to the facts in a case of such general interest, and to declare publicly and formally that there has been no appearance of the popular disease, which has been the cause of the death of General, but one case of Asiatic cholera, to wit:

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THE HEAD OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT THAT MR. GRESHAM WILL RETIRE.

GOSSEY ABOUT HIS SUCCEEDING JUDGE DRUMMOND AS CIRCUIT JUDGE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON., Sept. 27.—It seems likely that Secretary Gresham will retire from the Treasury Department at an early day and succeed Judge Drummond as Circuit Judge. In fact, this is said to be settled. The circuit is said to be one of the heaviest in the United States and the business is understood to be so much in arrears as to give both attorneys and litigants cause for complaint. For some months past, in expectation of his early retirement, Judge Drummond, who is well advanced in years, has declined to take any new cases and there seems to be pressing reason for the speedy appointment of his successor. It is known that one of the reasons why the appointment of Judge Gresham is so strongly urged is that none of the applicants for the place is regarded as available. One of them is District Judge Blewett, but he is thought to be too old for the performance of the arduous duties of the office. Another candidate is Judge Dailey, of the Illinois Appellate Court. But it is understood the bar has expressed a strong preference for Judge Gresham, whose fourteen years of judicial experience as a Federal Judge earned for him a high reputation throughout the West. There is the best reason to believe that Judge Gresham would not have been transferred to the circuit if he had not been considered suitable for the position. The President feels that the new Secretary ought to be a man in full sympathy with the Republican candidate for the Presidency at least until he can be created prior to 1862, which shall not include the debentures now issued. These debentures are to be issued in bonds of \$1,000 each with coupons attached, of which one is to be paid quarterly, and the principal to be paid annually.

Mr. Gossey, of Boston, is the author of a pamphlet on the subject.

THE FORTY-SECOND RAILWAY FITTING.

THE NEW-YORK CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY, according to the decision of Judge J. F. Doyly yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, has not the exclusive right which it holds to lay cables in New-York, and the New-York Cable Railway Company and a number of other companies have obtained a license to lay cables in the city.

THE FORTY-THREE RAILWAY FITTING.

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